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THE SITUATION IN AFGHANISTAN AND ITS IMPLICATIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY

SECURITY COUNCIL
Fifty-second year

Identical letters dated 29 September 1997 from the Permanent Representative of Afghanistan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to forward herewith the text of a letter dated 29 September 1997 addressed to the Secretary-General by Dr. A. Abdullâh, Vice Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Islamic State of Afghanistan.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 43, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ravan FARHÂDI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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Annex

Letter dated 29 September 1997 from the Vice Minister for Foreign Affairs of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to draw your urgent attention and that of the Security Council to the escalation of an alarming situation, which, if not stopped, would seriously endanger the peace and security in the entire region:

1. Reports from the military intelligence services of the Islamic State of Afghanistan indicate that Pakistan, in a subversive attempt to eradicate the popular anti-Taliban resistance in Afghanistan, has launched a mass military mobilization inside Afghanistan. Reports disclose that as many as 600 Pakistani military personnel reached Kabul on 27 September 1997, exactly one year after the Pakistani-directed Taliban onslaught on Kabul. The troops, part of Pakistan's armed forces, are reported to have been dispatched over a few days through the eastern border point of Tourkham and across the major highway link between Afghanistan and Pakistan. The Pakistani army men, described as members of a special combat force currently headquartered in Bala-hisar army base in Kabul, had reportedly first been stationed in the military corps headquarters of the eastern city of Jalalabad on 26 September, from where they were brought in, poised to be deployed in battles north of Kabul. Reports further reveal that the Pakistani military units are due to replace Taliban militia positioned north of Kabul, long halted by the Government forces within striking range of the city. The replaced Taliban forces north of Kabul, however, are being brought daily to Kunduz civilian airport for further acts of genocide in northern Afghanistan, of which the ethnically oriented carnage and the burial in a mass grave on 14 September 1997 of more than 100 civilians in the village of Qizil-Abad, in northern Balkh province, as reported by the Reuters correspondent Alistair Lyon, is a testimony.

2. The list below, contradictory to the Pakistani Government claims of deploying efforts for peace in Afghanistan, represents a recent episode in assignments of its military personnel on mission to launch attacks north of Kabul:

Name and rank	Military base in Pakistan
1. Brigadier Imtiaz Ahmad	Sialkot
2. Colonel Halim Shah	Multan
3. Colonel Sanaullah	Swat
4. Major Akbar Ali	Shujaa Abad
5. Major Ali Haidar	Peshawar
6. Major Arsalaa	--
7. Brigadier Kifayat	Kalay Murat

Name and rank	Military base in Pakistan
8. Colonel Sajjad	Battagram
9. Colonel Tufail	Sialkot
10. Major Khanzada	Kohat
11. Major I'zaaullah	Nowshahar
12. Captain Zafarul Haq	Rawalpindhi
13. Captain Bahauddin	Punjab
14. Captain Shakeel*	Punjab
15. Captain Mukhtar*	Punjab

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* Recently killed on assignment in Afghanistan.

The Pakistanis in charge of communications and wireless services posted in the Arg Presidential Palace in Kabul are headed by Ubaidullah Anwar. Engineer Kahrubay is the technical officer. Also, a headquarters for Pakistani forces has been established in a building on the crossing of Avenue 15 and 3rd Street of Wazir-Akbar-Khan District of Kabul under the name "Mujahidin of Kashmir", headed by Qari Saifullah.

In addition to the list above, the following are names of professional military officers (artillery, communication, tank and intelligence):

Name	Son of
Ghulam Mohammad	Mohammad Hussain
Shawkat Ali	Mukhtar Ahmad
Habibullah	Ahmadullah
Mohammad Hanif	Abdullah
Sayed Mohammad Hasan	Sayed Khawja Zaki
Bashir Ahmad	Sher Ahmad
Mohamadullah	Sadra
Sajjad Ali	Abdul Aziz
Jar Khan	Ghulam Mustafa
Maqbul Ahmad	Haji Abdullah
Abdul Qayum	Amir Mohammad
Aftab Ahmad	Abdul Latif
Nazir Ahmad	Alaa Bakhsh
Iltaf Hussain	Edi Khan
Naser Mahmood	Rahmat Khan
Liaqat Ali	Barakat Ali
Shah Mahmood	Ataullah
Ahmad Afzal	Ferozuddin
Nasrullah	Khalid Ejaz

3. Reports add that fresh military movements by the Taliban in northern Afghanistan mark renewed fighting in a bid to regain Mazar-i-Sharif, where attempts by the Taliban to reoccupy the city and to proceed in the mass killing and ethnic cleansing of the civilian population intended to avenge the events of 27 and 28 May 1997 - when the Taliban suffered a major military setback in Mazar-i-Sharif - have gained momentum.

Greatly concerned, the Government of the Islamic State of Afghanistan earnestly requests you to take appropriate preventive measures in order to halt the reported ceaseless Pakistani deployment of force which would inevitably lead to an escalation of further tension between the two neighbouring countries. Nevertheless the armed forces of the Islamic State of Afghanistan, for their part, continue to take appropriate responsive measures to defend the territorial integrity and State sovereignty of Afghanistan.

(Signed) A. ABDULLAH
Vice Minister for Foreign Affairs
The Islamic State of Afghanistan